# INFORMATION LETTER

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## N.C.A. Starts Distribution of Data on Appert Anniversary, Pointing Out Public Service Values of Canned Foods

Information about the Appert birthday on October 23 and the great heights of public service to which the canning industry has risen since his day, was supplied this week to more than 300 newspaper food editors. A special letter from Miss Katherine R. Smith, Director of the N.C.A. Home Economics Division, accompanied the data and pointed up the news and feature value of the material.

As reported in the INFORMATION LETTERS of September 20 and 27, a number of N.C.A. member firms and canning and other food trade groups are publicizing the Appert birthday, using the background material prepared and distributed in June. Text of the general background press release prepared by the Information Division is reproduced below with the thought that perhaps still other canner members might care to make use of it for stories in their local papers, radio programs, meetings and plant ceremonies, on or about October 23.

Canners and canned foods fanciers, in the millions, are today celebrating the 200th anniversary of the birth of the man who made canning possible. It was on October 23, 1752, that Nicolas Appert was born in the village of Chalons-sur-Marne, France. His origins were humble and he was self-educated. He was an obscure candy-maker, brewer, distiller and baker when the French Government in 1795 offered a 12,000-franc reward to the citizen who would find a method of preserving perishable foods so that they would keep indefinitely. France was fighting most of Europe at the time; her soldiers and sailors were dying of scurvy and malnutrition, which also made its inroads on the civilian populace.

Appert had the theory that if fresh foods were put into an airtight container and heat applied, they would keep. He devoted 14 long and arduous years of experimentation and finally won the prize, proffered at the hands of the Emperor Napoleon himself, in 1809.

A grateful nation named him "Bienfaiteur de L'Humanite" (Benefactor of Humanity). This is echoed in the latest edition of Encyclopedia Britannica, which states: "The method of preserving food in tins or other containers is probably defensible as the greatest of all inventions in historic times. Its effect has been to relieve mankind of dependence upon the annual harvest, since food can be carried over from year to year, or upon the local food supply."

Appert's discovery made possible the development of the great food canning industry, which American genius has carried to such great heights of public service. Not only do all commercial canners today utilize the Appert principle of heat sterilization and hermetic sealing, but housewives must and do apply it in home canning operations; thus conquering the perishability of foods, and making them available in all seasons.

The enormous annual production and consumption of all kinds of canned foods are their own commentary upon the worth to industry and the public of Appert's findings. The contribution is not alone to the peace-time food economy; in the recent war, one-third of the food used by our fighting

*(Please turn to page 272)*

## Retention of Pricing Records

OPS on September 26 issued General Interpretation 8, entitled "Retention of Records for Commodities Which Have Been Exempted from Price Control." Following is the text of General Interpretation 8:

"A question has been raised as to whether records relating to a decontrolled material or service must continue to be preserved after such material or service has been exempted from price control. The obligation to preserve records imposed by the regulation applicable to any material or service at the time it is exempted from control is not terminated by such exemption. Any records which the seller was required, under the OPS regulation applicable to him, to have at the time the material or service was decontrolled must continue to be preserved for the period specified in the applicable regulation. The obligation to preserve these records exists regardless of whether or not the instrument which decontrols the commodity or service specifically so provides."

## GOR 7—Statutory Decontrol Of Additional Canned Foods

Amendment 10 to GOR 7, Revision 1, adds additional canned fruit and vegetable products to the list of products which are decontrolled by the so-called Harrison amendment to the Defense Production Act, and also adds some specialty food items to the list of products exempted from price control.

Among the canned foods decontrolled are catsup, chili sauce, tomato sauces, paste and puree; dry beans and peas when sold for human consumption as vegetables; canned beans, including pork and beans but excluding beans with ham or other meats; fruit and berry nectars; pickles; and olives.

The decontrol action applies to sales of the enumerated items at all levels of processing and distribution, retroactive to July 1.

OPS stated, however, that "the Harrison amendment does not cover such products as tomato soup, baby food vegetables with meat, or hash or meat stews with vegetables (many of which contain more vegetables by weight than meat)."

The text of Amendment 10 to GOR 7, Revision 1, is reproduced on pages 273 and 274.

## Outbound Freight Costs

Manufacturers subject to the GCPR and to CPR 22 have been authorized to adjust their delivered ceiling prices to reflect increases in their outbound transportation costs since January 26, 1951, and March 15, 1951, respectively.

OPS said that the pass-through for outbound freight is being allowed so as to put manufacturers who quote delivered prices on an equal basis with those who sell f.o.b. plant. The freight cost increases which may be passed on are those which are authorized by statute, by OPS, or by another federal or state regulatory agency.

The action was taken by SR 122 to the GCPR and SR 35 to CPR 22. Both were issued and effective October 2.

# PROCUREMENT

## Canned Peaches for USDA

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on October 2 announced that offers have been accepted for 209,100 cases of canned Clingstone peaches including 164,250 cases 24/2½'s at prices ranging from $5.177 to $5.50 per case and 44,850 cases 6/10's at prices ranging from $4.70 to $4.875 per case.

These peaches will be delivered to schools participating in the National School Lunch Program during the period October 20 through November 22.

These acceptances, which were made in California under announcement FV-197, dated September 22, complete the purchase of this product, USDA said.

## Invitations for Bids

Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.; 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Wash. 25, D. C.

**The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is $10,000 or over.**

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

FRUIT PRESERVES—Quantities of loganberry, blackberry, boysenberry, strawberry, peach, apricot, raspberry, grape, and cherry jams in No. 2 and No. 10 cans, f.o.b. origin. Bids due in Chicago under QM-11-009-53-292 by Oct. 15.

The Veterans Administration has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

PICKLES—3,000 1-gal. cans of whole dill pickles, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-72 by Oct. 15.

SARDINES—14,360 dozen No. 1 cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due under S-69 by Oct. 22.

# STATISTICS

## Dry Bean and Dry Pea Stocks

Stocks of old-crop dry beans in commercial storage on September 1 totaled 4,451,000 bags (cleaned basis), according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In addition, 34,000 bags (uncleaned basis) of old-crop beans were still stored on farms on that date. Comparable figures for September 1 a year ago are not available.

The following table shows stocks of dry beans in commercial storage, by class of bean, for May 1 and September 1:

| | May 1, 1952 | Sept. 1, 1952 |
|---|---|---|
| | *(in thousands of 100-lb. bags)* | |
| Pea (navy) | 1,600 | 879 |
| Great northern[1] | 1,221 | 680 |
| Small white | 346 | 224 |
| White marrow | 20 | 5 |
| White kidney | .... | .... |
| Pinto[1] | 1,230 | 549 |
| Red kidney | 494 | 244 |
| Pink | 254 | 164 |
| Small red | 251 | 64 |
| Cranberry | 41 | 10 |
| Yelloweye | 15 | 3 |
| Standard lima | 412 | 98 |
| Baby lima | 1,379 | 1,252 |
| California blackeye | 251 | 126 |
| Garbanzo | 3 | 2 |
| Other kinds | 247 | 152 |
| Total in commercial storage | 7,764 | 4,451 |
| Total on farms | 653 | 34 |

[1] Stocks owned by CCC and stored outside of the main producing areas not included. On September 1, 1952, these stocks amounted to 196,000 bags of great northern and 121,000 bags of pinto beans.

Stocks of old-crop dry peas in commercial storage on September 1 totaled 672,000 bags (cleaned basis), according to BAE. Farm stocks of old-crop peas are only nominal at this season of the year.

Commercial storage stocks of dry peas totaled 1,110,000 bags on May 1.

## Apple and Apple Sauce Stocks

Reports on canners' supply, stocks and shipments of canned apples and apple sauce have been compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

**Canned Apple Stocks and Shipments**

| | 1951–52 | 1952–53 |
|---|---|---|
| | | *(basis 6/10)* |
| Carryover, Aug. 1 | 1,953,263 | 1,279,639 |
| Pack, July through Aug. | .... | .... |
| Supply | 1,953,263 | 1,279,639 |
| Stocks, Sept. 1 | 1,796,294 | 929,258 |
| Shipments, Aug. 1 to Sept. 1 | 157,969 | 350,381 |

**Apple Sauce Stocks and Shipments**

| | 1952–53 |
|---|---|
| | *(actual cases)* |
| Carryover, Aug. 1 | 1,474,654 |
| Pack, July through Aug. | 733,849 |
| Supply | 2,208,503 |
| Stocks, Sept. 1 | 1,373,146 |
| Shipments during Aug. | 835,357 |

## Appert Anniversary

*(Concluded from page 271)*

forces and allies came to them in cans.

From Appert's discovery has sprung an industry that comprises more than 3,500 canneries in the 47 states and the territories. These plants produce annually all the basic canned foods—vegetables, fruits and fruit juices, milk, meat, fish and sea foods, soups, baby foods, specialties and combinations—totaling more than 400 items, utilizing more than 20 billion cans and jars, and adding up to more than two and a half billion dollars of value.

It is an industry that offers a valuable market to farmers and growers, many of whose crops are principally grown for canning. Canners make sizable contributions to labor payrolls, providing employment for thousands of persons, and with the related industries that furnish the containers, labels, machinery and other supplies; distributors; transportation companies and retail establishments, that total is multiplied many times.

Thus, using the method that Nicolas Appert evolved, tested and published to the world, the canning industry makes fresh foods available in safe and sanitary condition the year round, freeing consumers from the restriction of having food available only during the harvest season, and contributing to the nutrition and health of the public. It conserves crops and contributes payrolls of real magnitude to labor and agriculture. And finally, it immeasurably lessens the burden of the housewife through the time-saving and convenience factors that canned foods afford her.

# DEFENSE

## Amortization under Sec. 124A

An interpretation of the rules governing the time limit during which projects granted certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization under Section 124A of the Internal Revenue Code was announced September 26 by the Defense Production Administration.

"Provided that the total dollar amount of the facilities which have been certified (without consideration of the percentage of certification) does not exceed $1,000,000, the beginning of construction of any structure certified will be considered to be the beginning of construction of all structures certified even though several separate structures are involved and even though one or more of the several separate structures may have been begun after the expiration of the period of time specified in the certificate, or any amendment thereof."

## Sterile Canned Meat

The definition of sterile canned meats used in SR 15 to CPR 22 has been revised by OPS so as to include such products regardless of whether they are sterilized before or after being placed in the can. The action was taken by Amendment 1 to CPR 22, SR 15, Revision 1, issued October 1 and effective October 6.

## Text of Amendment 10 to GOR 7, Revision 1

Following is the text of Amendment 10 to GOR 7, Revision 1, issued by OPS October 1 and published in the *Federal Register* of October 2:

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[General Overriding Regulation 7, Amdt. 10 to Revision 1]

GOR 7—EXEMPTION AND SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN FOOD AND RESTAURANT COMMODITIES

ADDITIONAL FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS ADDED TO STATUTORY DECONTROL PROVISION; ADDITION SPECIALTY FOODS ADDED TO ARTICLE II

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this amendment to General Overriding Regulation 7, Revision 1, is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to General Overriding Regulation (GOR) 7, Revision 1, adds additional commodities to the list of products which are decontrolled because of Congressional enactment of the Harrison Amendment to the Defense Production Act of 1950, removing price ceilings from fruits and vegetables in fresh or processed form. The amendment also adds additional specialty food items to the list of products exempted from price control under Article II of the regulation, and makes other miscellaneous changes.

It was indicated in the Statement of Considerations accompanying Amendment 2 to GOR 7, Revision 1, that it was intended to include only those products which were clearly within the scope of the Harrison Amendment and that the Office of Price Stabilization was continuing its study in order to determine the Congressional intent and full implications of that amendment. It is the opinion of the Director that Congress intended primarily to remove price ceilings on those products which were priced under Ceiling Price Regulations 55 and 56 (the canned fruits, berries and vegetables regulations) and on the products covered by Ceiling Price Regulations 81 and 82 (the frozen fruits, berries and vegetables regulations). This amendment, therefore, adds to the statutory decontrol provisions of section 30, the additional products covered by those regulations which were not included in the original statutory decontrol action taken by Amendment 2 to GOR 7.

As to the products regarding which the Congressional intent under the Harrison Amendment is not clear, the Director of Price Stabilization has adopted the common usage test in determining what is a fruit or vegetable in fresh or processed form. In other words, he believes that the Amendment applies only to those commodities, in fresh or processed form, which (1) by common and general usage are considered and used as fruits or as vegetables and (2) are sold and used as such. In his opinion, the Amendment is not so broad as to apply to all products manufactured from fruits and vegetables, nor may it be construed as being applicable to products simply because their principal ingredients are fruits or vegetables, or to products which contain fruits or vegetables, but which are not sold and used as fruits or as vegetables. For example, it is his opinion that the Harrison Amendment does not cover such products as tomato soup, baby food vegetables with meat, or hash or meat stews with vegetables (many of which contain more vegetables by weight than meat), or vegetable margarines. All of these products contain fruits or vegetables in varying amounts, but they are neither sold nor used as fruits or as vegetables.

The additional list of the products contained in this amendment to section 30 of GOR 7, Revision 1, will, to a large extent, complete the removal of ceiling prices from products which the Director of Price Stabilization has determined are within the scope of the Harrison Amendment. This does not preclude, however, the addition of other products which may later be found by the Director to come within the decontrol provision of the Defense Production Act, nor does it preclude exemption or suspension actions under OPS standards with regard to commodities which are determined to be outside the scope of the Harrison Amendment.

The list of items added by this amendment to the exemption provisions of Article II (the provision for exemption not dealing with statutory decontrol under the Harrison Amendment) includes domestic and imported items which are of a specialty character. This action is taken in line with the policy of the Office of Price Stabilization of suspending or otherwise relaxing price controls on commodities, which by reason of their luxury or "specialty" character, are not required at this time to be controlled in order to carry out the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. Available data indicate that this action will have little effect on the cost of living, the cost of the defense effort, or general industrial costs. Moreover, it is the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization that the maintenance of ceiling price restrictions on sales of these items would involve an administrative burden out of all proportion to the importance of keeping them under price control.

This amendment also broadens the original provision of section (2) (e) of Article II by deleting the words "domestically processed and canned" so that the products listed in this provision are exempted from price control regardless of whether or not they are domestically processed. Additional processed fruits and vegetables which are not "canned" are also added to this paragraph. A similar change is made in paragraph (g) of section 2 by deleting reference to "domestically processed" in connection with the exemption of certain frozen fruit, berry, vegetable, and related products.

In the formulation of this amendment the Director of Price Stabilization has consulted with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, to the extent practicable and consideration has been given to their recommendations. In the judgment of the Director, the exemptions under Article II provided for by this amendment, will not defeat or impair the price stabilization program or the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. The exemptions under Article IV are, in the judgment of the Director, necessary to comply with the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

General Overriding Regulation 7, Revision 1, is amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (a) of section 2 is amended by adding the following:

(3) The following canned meat products: tongue spread; deviled tongue; pickled pork knuckles; pickled pork tidbits; liver paste; pickled boneless or semi-boneless pigs feet in containers of 28 ounces or less.

2. Paragraph (b) (1) of section 2 is amended to read as follows:

(1) Canned whole clams; canned smoked oysters; canned deviled crab meat; canned lobster a la Newburg; canned shrimp a la Newburg; canned shad; canned turtle or terrapin; canned anchovy roll fillets.

3. Paragraph (c) (1) (v) of section 2 is amended to read as follows:

(v) Wine or liquor jells and jellies which do not contain unfermented fruit or fruit juices; preserved kumquats; lemon marmalade; guava jelly; melon and fruit rind; glazed or candied fruits and peels.

4. Paragraph (c) (1) (xi) of section 2 is amended to read as follows:

(xi) The following canned soups: turtle, wine flavored; smoked turkey; consomme madrilene; jellied chicken consomme; game bird; fish or seafood (except clam chowder); almond; artichoke; broccoli; cucumber; water

cress; vichysoisse; and all frozen soups.

5. Paragraph (c) (1) of section 2 is amended by adding the following:

(xvii) All package and bulk sales of the following prepared salads and ready-to-serve desserts; cabbage; potato; mixed vegetable; macaroni; waldorf; apple-pecan in gelatin; fresh banana in gelatin; fruit cocktail in gelatin; lemon aspic in gelatin; pineapple in gelatin; and crushed pineapple in pineapple gelatin.

(xviii) Processed pumpkin seed.

6. Paragraph (d) (5) of section 2 is amended to read as follows:

(5) Pure maple sugar and pure maple sugar candy, which is candy made from pure maple syrup with no other ingredients added.

7. Paragraph (d) of Section 2 is amended by adding the following:

(10) Monosodium glutumate; hydrolized vegetable protein; both when sold in containers of 16 ounces or less.
(11) Bouillon cubes; bouillon powders
(12) Antipasto
(13) Wheat germ.
(14) Water-ground wheat or buckwheat flour; tapioca food starch sold in bulk.
(15) Toppings in hermetically sealed containers when processed from vegetable oils, stabilizers and dry milk solids with not more than 15 percent of the total ingredients by weight consisting of dry milk solids.
(16) Food flavoring extracts (except vanilla extract and artificial colors for foods in containers of not more than 16 ounces.
(17) Bottled table dressings and sauces of the following flavors; avocado; dill; onion; poppy seed; sherry; wine vinegar; chive; garlic; mint; tartar.
(18) Canned or bulk mincemeat.
(19) Chopped olive spreads.
(20) Fried bacon rinds.
(21) Dehydrated gravies; prepared gravy mixes; canned gravy.
(22) Tom and Jerry batter; bottled eggnog.
(23) Powdered malted milk (unflavored); chocolate flavored powdered malted milk (consisting only of sugar, chocolate (or cocoa) flavoring and not less than 35 percent by weight of plain powdered malted milk).
(24) Vegetable salt; vegetable flakes; vegetable powders.
(25) Potato flour and potato starch.
(26) Canned chutney.
(27) Prepared pasty doughs (excluding dry mixes).
(28) Cones for ice cream.
(29) Frozen cooked spaghetti products, with or without sauce.

8. The paragraph heading and the first sentence of paragraph (e) of section 2 are amended to read as follows:

(e) *Processed (other than frozen) fruit, vegetable and berry products.* The following processed (other than frozen) fruit, vegetable and berry products:

9. Paragraph (e) of section 2 is further amended by adding the following:

(46) Canned bamboo shoots; canned palm hearts.
(47) Canned water chestnuts.
(48) Canned horseradish.
(49) Apple and other fruit pomaces.
(50) All vegetable relishes.
(51) Canned hominy.

10. Paragraph (f) of section 2 is hereby amended by adding the following:

(4) Inedible egg products.
(5) Similated or substitute animal's milk for animal feedings.

11. The first sentence of paragraph (g) of section 2 is amended by deleting the words "domestically processed" so that the sentence as amended will read as follows: "The following frozen fruit, berry, vegetable and related products".

12. Paragraph (b) of section 30 is amended by adding the following:

(23) Canned cauliflower.
(24) Canned salsify.
(25) Canned fresh field corn.
(26) Canned tomato sauces, including hot sauce, seafood cocktail sauce, fish sauce.
(27) Canned tomato paste.
(28) Canned tomato pulp or puree.
(29) Canned tomato catsup.
(30) Canned chili sauce.

13. Paragraph (c) of section 30 is amended by adding the following:

(16) Canned fruit and berry nectars.
(17) Canned currants.
(18) Canned papayas.
(19) Canned guavas.
(20) Canned domestic ripe and green olives.

14. Paragraph (f) of section 30 is amended by adding the following:

(6) Dry edible beans and peas when sold for human consumption as vegetables.
(7) Fresh fruit juices (including reconstituted fruit juices).

15. Paragraph (g) of section 30 is amended by adding the following:

(6) Pickles.
(7) Canned dried prunes and prune juice.
(8) All canned beans (including pork and beans but excluding beans with ham or other meats).
(9) Canned dry black-eye peas and other canned field peas.
(10) French fried onions.
(11) Dehydrated vegetables.
(12) Canned or packaged dried fresh corn.
(13) Citrus fruit beverage bases and other fruit beverage bases (but not fruit ades or soft drinks made therefrom).
(14) Bulk packs of domestic olives.
(15) Canned and frozen bean sprouts.
(16) Canned and frozen Chinese mixed vegetables.
(17) Maraschino cherries.
(18) All canned and frozen tomato products.

16. Paragraph (h) of section 30 is amended by adding the following:

(3) Olives.
(4) Maraschino cherries.

17. A new paragraph (i) is added to section 30 to read as follows:

(i) The following fruits, berries and vegetables covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 69.
(1) Poi.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

*Effective date.* This amendment is effective as of July 1, 1952 as to products covered by section 30, and on October 1, 1952 as to all other products.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
*Acting Director of Price Stabilization.*

October 1, 1952.

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